

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIII
MALE GENITALIA

- Figure 1. *Staphylus tucumanus* Plotz.
Figure 2. *Staphylus inconstans*, n. sp.
Figure 3. *Euroto* (?) *dubia* n. sp.
Figure 4. *Augiades pohli*, n. sp.
Figure 5. *Staphylus similis* n. sp.
Figure 6. *Staphylus incanus*, n. sp.

ANOTHER NEW PAMPHANTUS FROM CUBA
(HEMIPTERA, LYGAEIDAE)

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In a recent paper by Myers and Salt on "The Phenomenon of Myrmecoidy, with New Examples from Cuba,"¹ H. G. Barber has described a second species of *Pamphantus* from Santa Clara Province, Cuba, Stål having described our very common *P. elegantulus* in 1874, the only other species of the genus known heretofore. This new species of Barber was given the name *mimeticus*, for like *elegantulus*, it is said to exhibit myrmecoidy or ant-resemblance in common with the Attid spider *Synemosyna smithi* Peck. A third and very distinct form of this interesting genus has now been discovered in the western Province of Pinar del Río. This species is of about the same size and form as the other two, and is also characterized by the same peculiar ant-like movements, but no resemblance otherwise to any particular kind of ant or other insect has yet been observed.

***Pamphantus vittatus* n. sp.**

Above dull yellowish white marked with a broad fuscous median vitta extending from head to apex of hemelytra, more strongly marked on membrane. The head, thorax, scutellum, and base of hemelytra are washed with pale stramineous, darker on sides and anterior lobe of pronotum; the humeral angles marked above with deeper yellow. The hemelytra are slightly perlaceous. The fuscous median vitta is indistinct and narrow on vertex, broader and more strongly marked but not sharply defined on pronotum. The scutellum

¹ Trans. Ent. Soc. London, Vol. 74, pp. 427-436, 1 pl. December 21, 1926.

is somewhat infusate basally from which the vitta is continued over clavus and inner portion of corium to apex of membrane where it is strongly marked and well defined, leaving a pale central area extending from apex of clavus over about basal third of membrane. The narrow commissural margin is pale; the extreme apex of corium is darkened and the arcuated portion of costal margin is very narrowly infusate. The legs and antennae are stramineous, the latter slightly darker towards apex; eyes black; ocelli margined with red. Below stramineous, the abdomen more or less greenish; rostrum slightly brownish, the apex infusate.

Head across eyes somewhat broader than posterior lobe of pronotum, vertex flattened, very finely roughened, rather dull; eyes large, strongly projecting as in *P. elegantulus* Stål; ocelli also similar, widely separated from each other and eyes, placed near posterior margin; post ocular distance short but eyes distinctly separated from anterior margin of pronotum; antenniferous tubercles rather prominent. Antennae a little longer than head and pronotum together; segment 1 stout, shortest, segment 2 slightly more than twice as long as 1, subequal to 4 which is narrow spindle-shaped, broader towards apex, very finely pubescent, segment 3 and apex of 2 very finely pilose. Rostrum barely attaining center of mesosternum; basal segment about half as long as head, segment 2 somewhat longer. Pronotum slightly more than one-half longer than wide in front, longer than head, almost perfectly flat above, transverse constriction feeble, placed somewhat behind center; anterior lobe constricted behind head, then gradually broadened with sides sub-parallel, the smooth obtuse lateral carina distinct, nearly percurrent, a smooth area on either side of disc crossed by two oblique rows of coarse punctures, remainder of lobe above and below very coarsely and closely punctate; posterior lobe distinctly shorter than anterior, whole surface very scarcely and rather closely punctate except narrow hind margin. Scutellum nearly as long as broad, coarsely and rather sparsely punctate. Clavus with three rows of coarse punctures; commissure more than one-half longer than scutellum. Corium with costal margin very gently arcuated, subparallel at base; apex extending to about middle line of membrane; two incomplete rows of punctures along claval margin, a regular row along middle vein, gradually curving outward behind almost to apex. Membrane reaching apex of abdomen; veins fairly well elevated, slightly more prominent than in *P. elegantulus*. Mesopleura coarsely punctate; metapleura finely punctate in

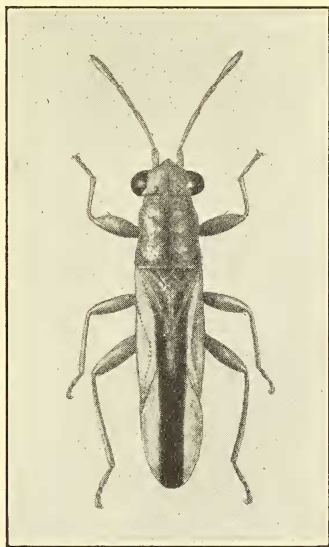


Fig. 1. *Pamphantus vittatus* n. sp.
(Original watercolor by S. C. Bruner.)

large part. Femora incrassate, the anterior pair more so, short, extending to apex of head, armed below before center with short stout spine scarcely as long as diameter of tibia; segment 1 of hind tarsi slightly longer than 2 and 3 together. Venter smooth, impunctate, first 3 segments fused as in other species, lateral margins impressed, about as long as head and thorax. The body is provided above and below with a few long pale scattered hairs. Length 3.31-3.43 mm., width across humeri 0.71 mm.

Type: Male, from Herradura, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba, February 20, 1932, S. C. Bruner and A. R. Otero, coll.; in U. S. National Museum, Cat. No. 44122. Paratypes; Two males taken with type; in collections of H. G. Barber and the Estación Experimental Agronómica, Cuba (N° 9801).

Pamphantus vittatus may be distinguished from *P. elegantulus* by having the pronotum relatively somewhat shorter and broader, the transverse constriction much more feeble, more flattened above and more coarsely and closely punctate, especially the posterior lobe. The surface of the body is also less glossy and the coloration very distinct.

In the illustration of *P. elegantulus* in the paper referred to by Myers and Salt (Plate XCIII, fig. 9), the scutellum is shown as about twice as broad as long; as a matter of fact the scutellum of this species, as well as of *mimeticus* and *vittatus* is almost equiangular.

We have examined specimens of *P. elegantulus* from Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Río Provinces, and from the Isle of Pines. There is some variation in coloration, especially as regards the extent and definition of the whitish and fuscous maculae on the hemelytra. In addition to the markings shown on the colored plate by Salt, there is usually a more or less distinct longitudinal fuscous vitta between the calli on the anterior lobe of pronotum. Uhler lists *elegantulus* from the "Southern States" and although there appears to be no more recent record, it should certainly be expected in extreme southern Florida at least.

From *Pamphantus mimeticus* Barber *vittatus* may be readily distinguished by the entirely different coloration and by having the transverse constriction of the pronotum less distinct and located nearer the center.

Correction to Climbing Cutworms.—The figure 10 at the lower right of page 74 of the BULLETIN for April should be an 8; and the figure 8 at the lower right of page 75 should be a 10. All users of the key to the cutworms beginning on page 74 should make this correction in their copies of the BULLETIN.—S. E. CRUMP, Puyallup, Wash.